

Please provide the following information, and submit to the NOAA DM Plan Repository.

Reference to Master DM Plan (if applicable)

As stated in Section IV, Requirement 1.3, DM Plans may be hierarchical. If this DM Plan inherits provisions from a higher-level DM Plan already submitted to the Repository, then this more-specific Plan only needs to provide information that differs from what was provided in the Master DM Plan.

URL of higher-level DM Plan (if any) as submitted to DM Plan Repository:

1. General Description of Data to be Managed**1.1. Name of the Data, data collection Project, or data-producing Program:**

AFSC/NMML/CCEP: Channel Islands Pinniped Census

1.2. Summary description of the data:

The National Marine Mammal Laboratories' California Current Ecosystem Program (AFSC/NOAA) initiated and maintains census programs for California sea lions (*Zalophus californianus*) and northern fur seals (*Callorhinus ursinus*) at San Miguel and San Nicolas Islands, California. The program documents annual pup births, pup mortality, and temporal patterns in adult and juvenile presence at San Miguel Island. For both species, the database contains field data on the annual number of live pups and dead pups by location. At San Miguel Island, daily counts of adults, pups, and juveniles in a sample area are also available. The data are used to describe population trends and changes in land resource use among the species.

1.3. Is this a one-time data collection, or an ongoing series of measurements?

Ongoing series of measurements

1.4. Actual or planned temporal coverage of the data:

1969 to Present

1.5. Actual or planned geographic coverage of the data:

W: -120.5, E: -119, N: 34.11, S: 33

San Miguel and San Nicolas Islands, of the California Channel Islands

1.6. Type(s) of data:

(e.g., digital numeric data, imagery, photographs, video, audio, database, tabular data, etc.)

Table (digital)

1.7. Data collection method(s):

(e.g., satellite, airplane, unmanned aerial system, radar, weather station, moored buoy, research vessel, autonomous underwater vehicle, animal tagging, manual surveys, enforcement activities, numerical model, etc.)

Instrument: N/A

Platform: N/A

Physical Collection / Fishing Gear: N/A

1.8. If data are from a NOAA Observing System of Record, indicate name of system:

1.8.1. If data are from another observing system, please specify:

2. Point of Contact for this Data Management Plan (author or maintainer)

2.1. Name:

Tony Orr

2.2. Title:

Metadata Contact

2.3. Affiliation or facility:

2.4. E-mail address:

tony.orr@noaa.gov

2.5. Phone number:

3. Responsible Party for Data Management

Program Managers, or their designee, shall be responsible for assuring the proper management of the data produced by their Program. Please indicate the responsible party below.

3.1. Name:

Sharon Melin

3.2. Title:

Data Steward

4. Resources

Programs must identify resources within their own budget for managing the data they produce.

4.1. Have resources for management of these data been identified?

No

4.2. Approximate percentage of the budget for these data devoted to data management (specify percentage or "unknown"):

0

5. Data Lineage and Quality

NOAA has issued Information Quality Guidelines for ensuring and maximizing the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information which it disseminates.

5.1. Processing workflow of the data from collection or acquisition to making it publicly

accessible

(describe or provide URL of description):

Lineage Statement:

Pup Birth Census: 1. All pups are counted by two or more observers that walk through the colony, along bluffs or from a blind counting all live pups observed. Counters use hand tallies and record their counts individually in their data books. Observers do not discuss individual counts while in the field. 2. For California sea lions, the entire colony at San Miguel is counted over 4-5 days; at San Nicolas Island a sample area is counted over 2 days. For northern fur seals, all pups are counted on a single survey. When counts span several days, distinct break points in the topography (usually headlands or large breaks in the distribution of animals such that is unlikely that adjacent areas mix) are used to provide markers to avoid counting the same pups on different days. 3. Counts are entered into the Microsoft Access database each night and error checked by the observers. When the census is complete, the average number of pups is computed for the colony or sample area. Pup Mortality Survey: 1. Pup mortality surveys for California sea lions are conducted in sample areas on San Miguel and San Nicolas Islands. At San Miguel Island, the area is the Point Bennett rookery located on the west end of the island and represents about 45% of the total population. At San Nicolas Island, the area includes the southwest end of the island and represents about 33% of the population. Pup mortality surveys for northern fur seals are conducted in Adams Cove on the mainland of San Miguel throughout the reproductive season and only once on Castle Rock. 2. At San Miguel Island, pup mortality surveys are conducted at 10-15 day intervals beginning the first week of July and ending the middle of August. Surveys conducted after the end of the reproductive season may be at 15 day intervals or up to 1-2 months. At Castle Rock, a single mortality survey is conducted at the same time as the live pup survey for each species. At San Nicolas Island, one to three surveys are conducted over the reproductive season. 3. When surveys are conducted over the season, observers search the sample areas and collect and count each dead pup they encounter. The data includes: island, date, area on the island, species, beach location, substrate type, and carcass condition. The carcasses are then stacked into piles throughout the rookery to avoid counting individual carcasses more than once. In a few years, carcasses were tagged with individual numbers for a mark-recapture study to estimate disappearance rates of carcasses. Each carcass was tagged with two uniquely numbered tags and left on the beach. On the subsequent surveys, the tags and carcass condition were recorded when tagged carcasses were encountered creating a capture history for each carcass over the season. 4. Counts are entered into the Microsoft Access database and edited by the observer that collected the data. The total number of dead pups over the season for each species at each colony provides an index of the annual pup mortality.

5.1.1. If data at different stages of the workflow, or products derived from these data, are subject to a separate data management plan, provide reference to other plan:

5.2. Quality control procedures employed (describe or provide URL of description):

Data are edited in the field and entered into the database by the person who collected the data. The data managers make sure all the data are entered in the same format and check and correct for inconsistencies in the data.

6. Data Documentation

The EDMC Data Documentation Procedural Directive requires that NOAA data be well documented, specifies the use of ISO 19115 and related standards for documentation of new data, and provides links to resources and tools for metadata creation and validation.

6.1. Does metadata comply with EDMC Data Documentation directive?

Yes

6.1.1. If metadata are non-existent or non-compliant, please explain:**6.2. Name of organization or facility providing metadata hosting:**

NMFS Office of Science and Technology

6.2.1. If service is needed for metadata hosting, please indicate:**6.3. URL of metadata folder or data catalog, if known:**

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/inport/item/28093>

6.4. Process for producing and maintaining metadata

(describe or provide URL of description):

Metadata produced and maintained in accordance with the NOAA Data Documentation Procedural Directive: https://nosc.noaa.gov/EDMC/DAARWG/docs/EDMC_PD-Data_Documentation_v1.pdf

7. Data Access

NAO 212-15 states that access to environmental data may only be restricted when distribution is explicitly limited by law, regulation, policy (such as those applicable to personally identifiable information or protected critical infrastructure information or proprietary trade information) or by security requirements. The EDMC Data Access Procedural Directive contains specific guidance, recommends the use of open-standard, interoperable, non-proprietary web services, provides information about resources and tools to enable data access, and includes a Waiver to be submitted to justify any approach other than full, unrestricted public access.

7.1. Do these data comply with the Data Access directive?

No

7.1.1. If the data are not to be made available to the public at all, or with limitations, has a Waiver (Appendix A of Data Access directive) been filed?

No

7.1.2. If there are limitations to public data access, describe how data are protected

from unauthorized access or disclosure:

There are no legal restrictions on access to the data. They reside in public domain and can be freely distributed.

7.2. Name of organization of facility providing data access:

National Centers for Environmental Information - Silver Spring, Maryland (NCEI-MD)

7.2.1. If data hosting service is needed, please indicate:

Yes

7.2.2. URL of data access service, if known:

<http://data.nodc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/iso?id=gov.noaa.nodc:0145165>

7.3. Data access methods or services offered:

The dataset is available for download via the NCEI Ocean Archive System at <http://accession.nodc.noaa.gov/0145165>.

7.4. Approximate delay between data collection and dissemination:

Unknown

7.4.1. If delay is longer than latency of automated processing, indicate under what authority data access is delayed:

Data not automatically processed

8. Data Preservation and Protection

The NOAA Procedure for Scientific Records Appraisal and Archive Approval describes how to identify, appraise and decide what scientific records are to be preserved in a NOAA archive.

8.1. Actual or planned long-term data archive location:

(Specify NCEI-MD, NCEI-CO, NCEI-NC, NCEI-MS, World Data Center (WDC) facility, Other, To Be Determined, Unable to Archive, or No Archiving Intended)

NCEI-MD

8.1.1. If World Data Center or Other, specify:**8.1.2. If To Be Determined, Unable to Archive or No Archiving Intended, explain:****8.2. Data storage facility prior to being sent to an archive facility (if any):**

Alaska Fisheries Science Center - Seattle, WA

8.3. Approximate delay between data collection and submission to an archive facility:

Unknown

8.4. How will the data be protected from accidental or malicious modification or deletion prior to receipt by the archive?

Discuss data back-up, disaster recovery/contingency planning, and off-site data storage relevant to the data collection

IT Security and Contingency Plan for the system establishes procedures and applies to the functions, operations, and resources necessary to recover and restore data as hosted in the Western Regional Support Center in Seattle, Washington, following a disruption.

9. Additional Line Office or Staff Office Questions

Line and Staff Offices may extend this template by inserting additional questions in this section.